WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on with to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Good and True Americans.

The distinguishing feature of the dinner to Mgr. SaroLLI at Hoboken on Monday evening was the democratic spirit which pervaded the remarks of the Papal Delegate himself and all the other speakers.

The ideas represented by America, said Mgr. Satolil, are the ideas which are domnating the whole ministry of the Pope. Dr. O'GORMAN of the Catholic University edicted that this republic "will exhibit a civilization that the Old World never naw, when Church and State shall move slong on parallel lines, the Church attending to the eternal welfare, the State to the semporal welfare." The separation beween Church and State was treated as a undamental principle of our political institutions, as valuable to the one as to the other. The Papal Delegate was welcomed by Father CORRIGAN as "really at heart an erican, and more of an American than a great many of those born in this country, cause he is loyal to this principle and the great democratic ideas of Leo XIII."

Throughout the speeches faith in the people and ardent American patriotism were linked with expressions of faith in the Church and devotion to its teachings. It was also a wholly and genuinely democratic gathering in its constitution, its disregard of social distinctions, and the tone of its feeling. There was manifested in it no trace of the pessimistic doubt respecting the American democracy which was exhibited recently by a Protestant ecclesiastic on an asion of public festivity; yet he is American born and of a long American lineage. while the great majority of those attending the dinner at Hoboken are probably of forelga birth.

It is remarkable that at this time the truest American spirit and the greatest pride in the institutions of this republic are displayed by our naturalized citizens and the descendants of immigrants coming hither during the last fifty years, "Put none but Americans on guard," was the rallying cry of the old Know-Nothing party of a generation ago, and opposition to the Roman Catholic Church as hostile to Americanism was its guiding impulse. Today, foremost among the Americans guarding most jealously our distinguishing political principles, and inspired most fully by the American spirit, are these very signers of Roman Catholic faith. Dis trust of American democracy is never expressed at their gatherings. They are not hopeless of the republic. They are not schamed of its flag. They do not prefer monarchy to democracy. They are not Mugwumps. The few Mugwump foreigners in that un-American crowd are advenarers representative of themselves only. It is made up almost wholly of degenerate Americans of the older stock.

The glory of this republic has been that sen have had a better chance to get shead than anywhere else. The rich mer shant started in life by sweeping out his employer's store. The great statesman was reared amid the hardships of humble farm life. The poor boy who drove home the cow from the bleak and hilly pasture became President. The rule has been that the beginsing was low, however great the eminence attained, whether social or political. The luxury and fashion of to-day are the fruits of the hard work of poor and numble men at a period not remote. It has been the pride of the American that sur demogracy gave people such a chance: but now we hear vituperation of men simply because they began where Americans erally have begun, at the bottom of the social ladder. It is made a charge against them that they started humbly in honest trades and occupations, as if they had no right to get ahead. We are told that the ways of aristocracy and monarchy are betthan our democratic ways: that a privleged class would rule us better than we can rule ourselves.

Nothing of that sort of spirit was exhibited at the dinner to Mgr. SATOLLI. As Pather Corrigan said of him, so also it may be said of every foreigner who shares his democratic spirit. Wherever born and whatever his religious faith, he is an American; and if he have it not, no matter how completely he may be an American in the flesh, he is not "really at heart an American."

Chicago Studies Etiquette.

The presence in Chicago of certain mem bers of the nobility and gentry of foreign parts, and the expectation of more, have sached a pleasing, dreadful tremor through many bosoms in that active town. Until within a few weeks it was the fashion there to pretend that Cook county was a sylvan and uncompleted plantation, which looked with scorn upon kinglets and princelets and other mediaval remains. The decrepit and truckling East might pay a snobbish defoir to these remnants of feudalism, but Chicago was above such debasing subserviency. How could the herald's silver trump be heard in the shrill treble of thousand dying hogs? What coat of arms that is not or and gules,

which is to say, dollars and stock yards, could be worn by any citizen of this push-ing, progressive, pullulant community: With such a fine spirit did Chicago fling flance at patricians, potentates, and owers, stand on her queenly ear, and wait for the nobe and magnates of the skimmed-Uk blood to gather abashed in the shadow her majestic feet. But a change has

time. The clear face of republican sim-plicity seems disfigured with an eczema of cratism. We purposely use euphuistic aguage about this matter, because nothag else could do justice to the tragic mood which Chicago takes hold of a social question. Nothing since the memorable spute as to the "Side" in which one must live in Chicago to be considered a mber of fashionable society has so haken the town to the very heart as the

oming of the Foreign Nobs. It was the Duke of VERAGUA who unconsclously began the woe. We don't mean the sad discords that are said to have arisen in the Board of Lady Managers behuse not all the Lady Managers were invited to pass by the Duke in procession and wring his Columbian hand. Believe who rill, we never shall believe that there can be such moods to celestial minds. No; the way of the woe was this: When the Duke came, the one party on Michigan avenue insisted that he should be addressed as "Don VERAUGER," while another party equally fresh from OLLENDORFF, averred that his proper style was "Seener L. Dookay D'VERAGER." The dispute waxed warm. ithough few of the disputants ever had say opportunity of addressing the personage in question at all. Still Chicago at ace began to make inquiries as to gene-

alogy and eliquette. She felt that she prepare herself for her most serene and other high visitors. She went to work with characteristic energy. A Chicago bookseller informs us that in the last week he has sold 82 copies of Bunke's "Peerage," 67 of Dopp's do., and 59 of the Almanach de Gotha. Foreign etiquette clubs have been organized and meet nightly, and it is hoped that a course of public lectures on the subect will be given at the Auditorium this month. Meanwhile, the newspapers are publishing more or less complete manuals; and there is every prospect that by the Fourth of July, at the latest, the public will have a practical knowledge of all the forms and fligrees to be observed in approaching the sweet aspect of princes. As the author of a learned article in the highly esteemed Inter-Ocean puts it:

"The acquaintaneceship of foreign visitors of high social rank and of royal blood will be an important feature of society in Chicago during the season of the World's Columbian Exposition. Americans do not a ways know just 'how things are' in England and among the nobility and royal houses of Europe."

It is precisely this knowledge which Chicago is now trying to acquire. We regret that the Prince of WALES is not going to visit the Fair, for Chicago is getting ready for him in joyful earnest:

"The Prince of Water is addressed, when spoken to s 'your royal highness' and 'str.' the latter mode be ng the most common among his friends. He is spoten of as his royal highness, and is generally known in conversation as 'the prince.' He has a nickname. conversation as 'the prince.' well known in society (and to himself, it is said), by which he is frequently referred to. It is 'Tummy."

Perhaps it is as well that the prince is not coming, for it would be just like CAR-TER HARRISON to call him "TUMMY," and ask him to " make room for his uncle." It is interesting to know that "A foreign prince, bearing the title of serene highness, should be addressed as 'prince,' and not as 'sir,' by the aristocracy and gentry; and as 'your serene highness,' by all other classes:" but what are the aristocracy and gentry of Chicago? How are they to be determined? Mr. GEORGE M. PULLMAN is a marquis, but who are the rest of the aristocracy and gentry of Chicago? We fear the solution of this question will cause deep heartburnings. For who will consent to be numbered with the "other classes," i. e., the "lower classes"? Evidently any foreign prince caught in Chicago will be addressed as " prince." That is all right. It may be very well to address an ordinary earl as "young feller," but if a man happens to be a prince why not call him so? If he happens to be in Chicago, he will not be in the least a "serene" highness, unless the Chicago hotels and restaurants come down from the serene highness of their present prices. "An earl," continues the Inter-Ocean's professor of Nob Etiquette, "should be addressed as 'Lord B.' by the upper classes, and as 'my lord' or 'your lordship by all other classes." We presume that this is sound. At any rate, the habit of addressing earls or even viscounts as "boss," and especially with the formula, 'Say, boss," is irregular and sure to bring unpleasant attention upon the user. One more suggestion of the professor's should be well weighed and perpended:

"When Englishmen are extremely intimate with foreigners of rank, in conversation they probably ad-dress them by their surnames; but only thorough inimacy and friendship warrant this familiarity."

It is clear from this that it will not do to address the distinguished gentleman who is now British Ambassador at Paris as 'DUFFERIN," much less as "DUFFY" or DUFF," unless you know him pretty well.

We regret to see that the professor gives Chicago no information as to how she is to address knights. There are so many Sir Knights in this country that the point becomes difficult. The indications are, however, that Chicago is associating so much on paper, with kings and princes and dukes that a mere knight will not have much chance with her. We hear of inquiries, coming mostly from Cleero and other suburban tracts, such as "What is a Bart." but about knights no curiosity is expressed

We understand that the whole subject of etiquette is to be studied in the Chicago night schools, and in a few weeks even an English Archbishop will be spoken to in the proper manner if he comes to the Fair. Chicago is never too proud to learn, and she means to learn etiquette by heart. The present, therefore, seems a propitious time for Mr. EUGENE FIELD to deliver his celebrated lecture,"Staying with Three Kings."

Tories Do What Irishmen Were Pun ished For.

Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT said the other day that he thought he ought to sue the British Government for damages, inasmuch as Tory and Unionist speakers were permitted to encourage rebellion, whereas he had been imprisoned on the ground that one of his letters could be construed as an incitement to crime. Other Irish Nationalists have been arrested on the charge that their public utterances were calculated to provoke acts of violence. In all those cases, however, the justice of the imputation was ve hemently disputed, and, in the judgment of British Liberals at all events, the accused persons have been absolved of any criminal intentions. There is, on the other hand, no doubt that the opponents of home rule have tried to excite the Ulster Protestants to rebellion, for the language which they have used, and which they defiantly repeat,

will admit of no other interpretation. Mr. LABOUCHERE has recently collected in his newspaper. Truth, some striking examples of the treasonable lengths to which Unionist speakers can go with impunity. It is pointed out, for instance, that Lord SALISBURY said on April 19 that "the Ulster people are a very poor people if they cannot beat down the Nationalist police." A fortnight earlier Mr. BALFOUR, the leader of the Tories in the House of Commons, had proclaimed the righteousness of rebellion against an act of Parliament, in the following words: "I will no say, and I do not think that any rational or sober man will say, that what is justifiable against a tyrannical king may not under certain circumstances be justifiable against a tyrannical majority." Five days later he added, in a tone of exultation, "Ulster will at all events fight." Had an Irish Nationalist preached this doctrine when Mr. Bal-POUR, as Irish Secretary, was enforcing the last Coercion act he would have been clapped into jall. But, evidently, what is sauce for the Nationalist goose is not sauce

for the Tory gander. Let us look at further proofs that Union ist leaders have made themselves directly and unmistakably responsible for any violations of the law which, under the guise of protest against home rule, may be committed in Ulster. On April 15, even the formerly sober-minded Duke of Devon-SHIRE did not he sitate to figure among the inciters to treason. His words were: "Who can say that they [the people of Ulster] have not a right, if they think fit, to resist, if they think they have the power, the imposition of a government put on them by force?" The Duke has changed his mind since, as Lord Harrington, he was a member of the GLADSTONE Cabinet in 1880-85. Then he did not think that the Nationalists, although they constituted a large majority of the Irish people, had a right to resist a

rovernment imposed upon them by Mr. FORSTER through the ald of a coercion set. On what mest do the Protestants of Ulster feed that, according to the Duke of Devon-SHIRE, they hold such a different status before the law from that of their Catholic fellow countrymen?

Equally outspoken is Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, though there was a time-the summer of 1885-when he and Lord CAR-KARVON are believed to have coquetted with Mr. PARNELL and to have felt that it was better to give Ireland self-government than to see the Tories dislodged from power. Now he professes to regard home rule with abhorrence, and indulges in incendiary prophecy. "If." he says, " the home rule is passed into law, Ulster, leading all the Loyalists of Ireland, will fight against the domination of the Irish Parliament." Finally, Sir HENRY JAMES, who formerly denounced as a crime the threat to resist an act of Parliament, said on April 21 in the House of Commons: "I tell you that the responsibility for every drop of blood that shall be shed shall fall more on you than on the men who shall have shed it, and you will be blamed more than they for the civil war you can avert and will not. You are treating them [the people of Ulster] in a manner which would rouse every cur to turn round on you."

Suppose that, in the improbable and de plorable event of the Home Rule bill's failing to become a law, the Irish Nationalists should fuse the above quotations from Unionist speeches into a fiery appeal to revolution, with what show of equity or decency could they be punished, when the authors of the inflammatory outpourings have gone scot free?

The Rule in Johnson's Case.

The Mugwumps have been emitting flapdoodle at the rate of 250 words a minute ever since the chief of the stationery division in the Treasury Department, a Republican hold-over, who was appointed when Assistant Secretary JoSIAH QUINCY and Assistant Secretary CHARLES S. HAM-LIN were in long clothes, was informed that the Treasury would try to get along without him. He had held his post for a generation, and the Mugwumps swear that he ought to hold office for life; and so they are making faces at Mr. CARLISLE and calling him a horrid man. Of course, the majority of the people, who are not suffering from putty on the brain, thoroughly approve Mr. CARLISLE's assertion of the doctrine of rotation in office, and believe that it is high time to knock in the head the notion of a life tenure of office, and to put the mummies out.

We regret to say that another removal made by Mr. CARLISLE cannot be justifled in the same manner. We mean the case of Mr. Johnson, lately a messenger in the Treasury. Mr. JOHNSON is the young man who stood up against the Hon. George Dixon on the stage of a Washington theatre the other night. Mr. Dixon is a tall man of his hands, and in a chivalrous rather than a mercantile spirit, he had offered \$50 to any gentleman who would do him the pleasure of facing him with the quick-swatting gloves for four rounds There are men of fairer complexion than Mr. Dixon, but few with better educated flippers. Visions of glory and PETER JACKson flitted before the eyes of Mr. Johnson. He accepted Mr. Dixon's noble offer in the spirit in which it was made. For details of the mill we have to thank our liberal-minded centemporary, the Washington Post :

"Mr. Jonsson made a noble fight for three rounds, and the curtain finally fell just as he was sinking to rest upon the floor. Indignation and chair legs were wafted about by his admiring friends who asserted that the fourth round had been prolonged forty-nine seconds before Dixon could put his antagonist to sleep The manager gave Jourson \$5 as balm for his wounder feelings and face, and assured the public that he was an honor to the Treasury Department.' "

Evidently Mr. Johnson made a game fight, and it is matter of grave regret that any shadow of suspicion should rest upon the fairness of the battle. Mr. Dixon's manager should have given Mr. JOHNSON at least \$40, for Mr. Johnson gave at least \$40 worth of man-ennobling scrap to the spectators. We agree with the manager that Mr. Johnson is or was "an honor to the Treasury." He fought like a Trojan. like a solid man from Haverstraw, and he deserved reward and praise. We are not informed as to the exact amount of punishment which he got in crossing hands with Mr. Dixon, but of his punishment received at the Treasury for conferring honor upon the Treasury, this is the grievous story:

"This view of Jourson's accomplishments was not taken by Secretary Carlisle, or eise he thought they should have a wider scope for their exercise. When the newspaper neteriety showered upon Jousson came to the Secretary's eyes, he ordered that the name of the young pugilist should be stricken from the roll. Of course, the Scoretary's word went, and so did the mes-senger, minus his position, his \$50, and a portion of us personal beauty which had come into contact with Mr. Dizon's knuckles."

We cannot believe that Mr. CARLISLE knew all the facts in Johnson's case. Surely the newspaper notoriety which came to the young messenger was nothing more than the just fame which belongs to him. What ousiness is it of the Government's to prohibit its employees from manly sport, or from private speculation not linterfering with their official duties? We take it that competent feet are an essential qualification of a messenger. This messenger showed that he had competent hands, too. A Government official might get notoriety in the newspapers by causing a runaway accident while riding his bicycle, or breaking his nose when playing baseball, or catching a crab when pulling a racing oar. Isn't t a good thing for a man to know how to put up his hands? If it is, how can it be a oad thing to show at the proper time and place that he knows how? Mr. CARLISLE can't want his department filled with mollycoddles, colored or uncolored. The warm, generous, sporting blood of Kentucky should have pleaded for poor Johnson. In the case of this bold Getulian scrapper the rights of officeholders seem to have been infringed. Still, Mr. Johnson has the consolation that: Beneath the rule of men entirely great, the pugilist is a biger man than the messenger.

President Low on Naturalization.

When Mr. SETH Low came from Brooklyn to this city, a prominent political leader was transformed into an excellent college President. He still finds attraction, however, in the field of his former activity, and evidently takes the utmost interest in that part of his duties as an educator which has a direct relation to politics.

This interest has recently found expression in his lecture on municipal reform, which was delivered a few days ago at Union College in Schenectady. In his address on that occasion President Low declared that defective naturalization laws contributed largely to municipal misgovernment, inasmuch as men who have lived in the country only five years do not know enough of our institutions and affairs to vote intelligently, and therefore are easily influenced by corrupt political leaders.

The remedy which he suggested for this evil was the requirement of a longer resiience here on the part of foreigners before

they are admitted to citizenship. He said, however, that he did not believe in an edurational test. This is somewhat surprising, as a college President, of all men in the world, might well be expected to favor the establishment of some sort of educational requirement as a condition precedent to naturalization.

One argument in favor of such a requirement arises out of the liability of citizens to be called upon to serve as jurors in our civil and criminal courts. For the maintenance of the jury system at its best estate, it is extremely important that as large a number of citizens as possible shall participate from time to time as jurors in the administration of justice. No man, however, can be regarded as competent to perform jury duty in this country who is not well enough acquainted with the English language to speak it and write it; and masmuch as foreigners seeking naturalization ought to be not only willing but able to do their share of this duty if admitted to citizenship, it would seem wise, and by no means onerous, to require that they should possess the necessary knowledge of the English language to enable them to act as jurors. This view of the subject may not be conclusive, but it is well worthy of consideration on the part of those who are devising amendments to the naturalization laws.

The Only Way to Run Politics.

The Hon. CHARLES EMORY SMITH of Philadelphia spoke to the Republican Club of this city on Monday night, choosing as his subject " Morals in Politics." His remarks were well received, and small wonder, for they were of a kind rarely heard at the monthly meetings of that organization. Mr. SMITH spoke in defence of honest partisanship in American politics, a theme welcome to every good citizen. Democrat or Republican, and well worthy the consideration of his hearers, many of whom have been straying away from straight paths for some time. "We are shocked, gentlemen," declared Mr. SMITH, "as we ought to be shocked, at the violence of faction and at the rancor of political discussion which too frequently prevail. But what we see now is the very gentleness of the zephyr. compared with the furious storms that lashed the troublous sea of the first fifty years of our political existence." And what he added was even more important:

"We are shocked at the scramble for public place but though we have much to learn in this respect by a study of the earlier period, it is still true that John Apans went on with his midnight appointments at the expiration of his term, while Japranson's agent stood, watch in hand, calling a halt. And it is no less true that while President CLURRIAND to-day puts forth an order that no man shall approach as an applicant fo public office, it is true that with the advent of Annan LICESON, the very fences of the White House were st rowded that they broke down with their burdena."

Mr. SMITH did well to recall to the recolection of his friendly auditors of the Republican Club these stirring episodes in the early days of the country's history when men were not ashamed of their party principles or party colors; when an appointment to public office was an honor to be coveted, and one open to all Americans, of equal fitness, on equal terms; and when the intensity of party spirit was the surest safeguard against fraud in office, against centralization, and against encroachments upon popular rights.

The same sentiments deeply stir both political parties to-day. They stimulate the activity of their leaders. Wherever absent, neglected, or avowed apologetically, defection and indifference result. Our Republican friends suffered deeply from these in the late election, by the loss of former strongholds, especially in the West, where the spirit of political strife is earnest and

keen, and Mugwumpery has taken no root. You do not get a good working team by hitching a horse and a mule. The combination is as poor politically as it is in the field of agriculture. Such was in substance the conclusion to be drawn from the remarks made by Mr. SMITH to the Republiean Club on Monday night. Who shall say, or who can say, that they did not correctly describe one of the grave causes of his

party's recent defeat ? Here in New York city, where Democracy lutely. They have, of course, the right to advocate the election of such candidates as they prefer; to vote for them, and to have their votes counted. That is all. They are not permitted to interfere with party management, to divert the Democratic organization from its duties or its pledges, to enforce their odd views of government, or to impair the integrity of party association. Our Republican friends in New York of late years have had a sort of limited partnership, limited to defeat, with these miscellaneous Mugwumps; and it has led them into many sentimental encounters, resulting always in humiliating disaster. That usually has been followed by vexatious recrimination on the part of the Mugwumps.

Mr. SMITH pointed out in his speech the only method, approved by the experience of more than one hundred years, whereby popular elections may be won in the United States; and although his remarks were addressed to the Republicans of the Republican Club, they are not without their significance and interest for Democrats.

All the agents of the transatlantic steamship companies which carry steerage passengers to this port have now agreed to respect the new immigration rules, and to do thei share in the enforcement of them. It will as suredly be to their advantage to perform this duty faithfully, and to cooperate properly with Dr. JENKINS and Commissioner SENNER. They are liable to heavy penalties for negligence Those of them who have striven to evade the new regulations must not be permitted to trifle any longer with the public safety. Instead of their interests conflicting in any way with ours, the interests of both parties are the same.

A philanthropic correspondent sends us word that his hopes for humanity are disturbed by "two contemporaneous incidents. the expuision of the Chinese from the United States and the expulsion of the Jews from Russia." He will quickly observe, however, that these two incidents are not analogous. No Chinese resident of this country who pays respect to the provisions of the registration law, which are surely very mild, is in any danger of expulsion. The Jews of Russia would be very well content if allowed to remain there upon condition that they register their names. an obligation which, in fact, has always been imposed upon them, and against which they make no complaint. The whole of the Chinese population of this country can stay here in peace under the protection of the Government by obeying an administrative regulation like that to which the Jewish population of Russia are always ready to conform. It is not because the Eussian Jews disobey any law that they are expelled, but merely because they are of a race which is hated by the predominant

In other respects there is no analogy between the case of the Jews in Russia, who are numbered by millions, and that of the Chinese ere, who are few in number. The Jews have dwelt in Russia for ages; the Chinese are newcomers in this country. The Russian Jews are merely driven across the lines to find a refuge where they can, while here it is pro-vided that the law-defying Chilnese shall be

deported to their native country. The Russian Jews must serve in the army, like other subjects; our Chinese are not American citizens and are not called upon to perform military duty or any of the other duties of citizenship Our registration law was enacted not as a means of driving out our Chinese residents. but merely for the purpose of preventing other Chinese from coming to this country in

violation of law. It is to be presumed that, since the Supreme Court has declared the registration law to be constitutional, it will be obeyed by our Chinese, in which case they will be safe from deportation, and able to live among us in peace.

Some of the new ships built at the shippards of our Western lakes are large and powerful; but we must inform a Detroit contemporary that they are not to be compared in size capacity, or speed with the great Atlantic liners. The steel steamer, the Centurion. launched last month at Bay City, the largest yet affoat on the lakes, has a keel measurement of 360 feet, a freighting capacity of 4,000 tons, a speed of fourteen miles an hour, and engines of 7,000 or 8,000 horse power. The newest of our Atlantic steamers, the Cam-pania, is 620 feet in length, has engines of more than thrice the horse power of those of the Centurion, and travels one-third faster than that vessel. The CRAMPS of Philadelphia are at this time constructing three twin-screw steamships which are nearly as long as the Campania, and which may make even better time than she has made.

There are several big and strong steamers on the stocks at lake shippards, but not any of them will be nearly as large, as powerful, or as swift as many of the vessels of the Atlantic marine.

SOUL COMMUNION.

The Worshippers of Every Religion Invited

CHICAGO TO BE THE CENTRE

On Sept. 27 Next, from 2:20 to 2:50 P. M. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN being one of the few great papers throughout the world that announced or gave notice of the day fixed for the first observance of wholeworld soul-communion, over six years ago the observers of which have since been rapidly increasing all over the world. I now request the privilege of communicating to the reading world through its columns the significant fact that the last of the seventeen days set apart by the World's Fair management for "The Parliament of Religions" is monthly wholeworld soul-communion day and the sixth an niversary of its institution. Sept. 27.

The first whole-world observance was on the 27th of September, 1880, when "there was silence in heaven for the space of one-hall hour." when a greater or less number of the worshippers of all the great religious faiths of the world united for thirty minutes (time at all points corresponding with the half-hour intervening at Salem. Or., between 12 me ridian and 1:30 past meridian) in invoking universal peace and new and higher inflowing of spiritual light.

Of course, the World's Fair management did not know in setting apart the seventeen days. between and including Monday the 11th and September the 27th, that "The Parliament of Religions" would terminate its session on the anniversary of this, the most universal religious movement ever instituted among men: but such is the fact, and being so, it is eminently proper that the brief universal prayer season of half an hour should on that day b accorded to soul-communionists, and all who will unite with them, in invoking with unific soul impulses, "peace on earth and good will among men." Soul-communionists will ask no more of the Fair management, as they are

silent workers.

The time of observance in Chicago will be from 2:20 to 2:50 P. M., when there and then will be gathered worshippers from all the shrines of earth, and some of all of whom will have been divinized by continuous previous observances in the most interior spirit of the movement. This is "the universal prayer gauge." which a distinguished English scientist some years ago called for, and its proofs of the efficacy of unity of thought and aspiration for the common good have been onderful, and will be more wonderful. COLPAX, Wash., May 10. H. N. MAGUIRE.

For President, John Wanamaker.

Washington, May 10.-The Wanamaker Presidential boom, if there really be one, is in Mr. Wanamaker's own head, a pleasant yet a delusive fancy. When, as Postmaster-General, he had enjoyed public life for only a brief od, this distinguished Philadelph chant began to entertain the idea that other, and perhaps greater, honors awaited him. A seat in the Senate was one; but in due time a ruthless blow from a quarter that caused the effect to be final, knocked him out, and the Senatorial idea went to smash.

About the time the Harrison Administration experienced its great break-up, when were gathering up the pieces, Brother Wanamaker began to be haunted by the Presidential fancy. On the day of Cleveland's inauguration he set out on the historic tour that is now drawing to a close. After visiting Mexico for his health, he ook in Colorado and other regions where the boom was supposed to be ready to burst. Its reverberations have preceded him homeward. It certainly could not have advanced his cause to visit Harrison at Indianapolis, but he did it, nevertheless, and there the two notable pre lestinationists communed together for a day.

Which got ahead there is no report. With all his plety, poetry, and faith in predestination Brother Wanamaker is as practical as a triphammer; and while putting on airs as meek as any man in the world, even while selling calico that'll wash for half cost, ne is just the man of all others to come away determined to trick Benjamin in ways that no man that is not sharper than Harrison ever would suspect. To be serious for an instant Wanamaker's Presidential fancy is real, and it will be interesting to watch the growth of it

He Chose the Gold Cure.

FORT DODGE, In., May 15.-The city authorities at Lemars have begun the enforcement of novel penalty for drunkenness. The City a novel penalty for drunkenness. The City Council passed an ordinance which required that any person arrested twice for drunkenness have his choice between reformation and hard labor. He must make up his mind to either take a course of treatment at a bichloride of gold institute or work on the streets of the city for ten days with a ball and chain. The ordinance is now in force, but so far only one man has been twice arrested. He chose the gold cure.

Lamps for ex. Mayors' Residences. The Aldermen adopted yesterday a resolu

ion providing for the erection of two lamps in front of the residences of the Mayor and ex-Mayors of the city. This will entitle ex-Mayor Grace to lamps in front of his new home in Madison avenue at Seventy-ninth street. This distinction has already been conferred upon several Mayors, in each case by special reso-lution.

PROVIDENCE, May 16.-The Supreme Cour. o-day decided that hold-over members of the Legislature are legal members. This decision will probably give the Republicans control of the next Legislature. The Democrats have not yet decided what action to take in the matter.

In Favor of Rhode Island Republicans

Dr. Gudeman Accepta, BALTIMORE, Md., May 16 .- Dr. Alfred Gude

man of Johns Hopkins University has accepted the Professorable of Classical Philology in the University of Fennsylvania. Dr. Gude-man was graduated from Columbia Codlege in the class of 83.

Too Much Dust in Union Square.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please cal their men aweeping in the dust every morning with-out aprinking, thereby ruining people's cichies and filing their eyes with dust; a set that hast of the street aweepers have aprinking pole, but have never seen one used. When you alries the corner in the morning you will see cloud of dust, and slope a store girls and women shutting their eyes and rushing through it.

through it.

Hoping these few lines may reach the proper parties.

I remain yours, very respectfully.

Louis C. La Mor. 55 Years a Reader of Tun Sun.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MR. CLEVELAND'S NEW SCHEME.

The Civil Service Reform to Be Rai All Subordinate Pederal Offices to Re Absolutely Separated from Politics-The Tenure to Be During Good Behavior. WASHINGTON, May 16.—That new rulings are

contemplated, preliminary to a complete reorganization of the working force of the departments, the Treasury especially, seems more than probable. This, it is believed, is one reason why so few departmental changes have been made. Those that have been made are on a line consistent with the new rules that are said to be preparing.

Mr. Cleveland, it is reported, contemplates a new extension of the civil service idea. little less than the complete wiping out of the present system and the substitution of some main features of the English system.

For this purpose legislation will be needed; and yet considerable progress is possible under the present laws.

Mr. Cleveland's experience, more especially during the last two months, has set him thinking, and he has thought like a man disgusted with the idea of public patronage in return for political services. It is reported that in his own mind he has advanced considerably toward the plan of employing in the Government service only those who are best qualified, regardless of political considerations. The qualifications are to be ascertained by a Board not less removed from partisan influences and considerations than the Suprame Court. The service is to be arranged in grades, and under the best rules known in the business world, whereby fitness, moral, intellectual, and physical, will be taken into the account; politics never.

With making appointments, save those of foreign Ministers and certain high officials nearest to the Executive, the President will have nothing to do; and the tenure will virtually be for life and good behavior. Provision will be made for constant supervision of the service with a view to keeping it up to the highest standard in all respects.

Mr. Cleveland has seen and thought enough. he believes, to qualify him to make to Congress, when it meets again, extensive recommendations looking to changes that will separate the servants of the Government from politics, and relieve the executive branch from what, in his judgment, has become a positive scandal and an injury in every light. Mr. Cleveland is convinced the time has come for reforming altogether the practice of appointing men to office on party grounds, and is giving his best study to the subject of reforming the evil.

It is understood the President has persuaded himself that what he intends to recommend. will command the requisite strength to put through Congress a law that will permanently reform out of existence a number of evils which, in his judgment, threaten the welfare of the republic; and he believes the reform will shed renown on his Administration.

Mr. Cleveland is considering this question with the aid of members of his Cabinet, and at the same time he is consulting with Democrats and Republicans as opportunity is afforded. Gen. Schurz, as I am informed, was made acquainted with the President's purpose on his recent visit to the White House, On the degree of support this enlarged civil service reform may receive in advance of the meeting of Congress will depend not a little Mr. Cleveland's recommendation and action.

The opinion prevails to a considerable extent that recent experience, which has so impressed the President and brought him to think earnestly, will also bring favor to the proposed system from both political parties.

A BUSY DEMOCRATIC BUREAU. The Quiet Work Done by the National Asso-

Washington, May 15.-The headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs is in the Loan and Trust building, and to-day Mr. Lawrence Gardner, the secretary of the association, stopped work long enough to say something about the work of the organization. "The correspondence," said Mr. Gardner. 'is of the most varied character. People are writing constantly from everywhere, asking for special information and special documents on all of the great subjects that are now before the country, especially tariff and financial documents. During the past three months the office has received letters from lyceums and debating societies asking for reports and information. There is another class of correspondence that requires much attention, and that is the college debating society. In a great many of the colleges debates have been arranged for commencements, and the number of debates on the questions of the day is astonishing. The work of the office goes on quietly without show, the association not being a believer in the brass band and torchlight theory of making converts, that day having passed in politics. In fact, so quietly is the work done that none except those directly interested have any idea of what they are doing. Mr. W. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is in the city frequently, and assists with his counsel. Gov. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania President of the association, comes to Washington about every two weeks, in fact, is in the city now, so that he keeps thoroughly posted on all that is being done. great many of the colleges debates have been

so that he keeps thoroughly posted on all that is being done.

In answer to the question as to how the association acts in relation to applicants for office. Mr. Gardner said that it was an understood rule with the association that the officers should not interfere in matters of that kind in their official capacity.

"We have had a great many letters from clubs." Mr. Gardner continued. "seeking the endorsement of the National Association for candidates that they had put forward in their localities, but in every instance it has been refused, as the objects and purposes of the association do not contemplate interfering in such matters."

sociation do not contemplate interfering in such matters."

The plans of organization of the National Republican League and the National Associa-tion of Democratic Clubs are directly antago-nistic, the Republican League being formed to centralize the power of all the clubs in their National League, whereas the Democratic or-ganization is trying to prevent centralization. ganization is trying to prevent centralization and leave all power with the clubs themselves.

A Baltimore Girl on Woman Doctors. To the Epiron or The SUN-Sir: I know why the woman doctor you told about on Sunday had such a had time. She is a woman doctor-that explained it. Inever saw one yet who wasn't peculiar looking, and didn't get herself up more as a doctor than a woman. They wear a sort of dress-reform costume. woman. They was a series of a restrict to costume, short skirts, no coracts, a magnish hat. Somehow or other they do not look one bit attractive or womanly. I am a good-hearied young woman, stop and give a leggar five or ten cents, help old people across streets, and all of that, and yet I would really have to make an effort to do any Good Samaritan act to a woman doctor. Why, my brother in law, who is a doctor, told me he had never yet heard one of them talk about measure. It is always some horrible unmentionable lisease they must harp ou. You see, all that tells on a woman's appearance, even when she isn't unfortunate enough to fail down and break her knee. Under those circumstances, dear me, she must look a pretty sorry sort of object. I have always longed to be rich for two reasons: One is that I might have horses so that they need not wear check reins, and the other is that some one would come to me for a subscription for a woman's

BALTIMORY, May 15. Congressman Fellows is entitled this year to the appointment of a cade: at West Point and a naval cade: at Annapolis. As will be seen by an advertunities to the bright and ambitious youths of the Fourteenth district, in open competition under equitable conditions; and may the best lads win !

PRANCES.

medical college, so I could refuse

ROSSUTH ON IRELAND

The Old Patrict's Energette Views Calmiy

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIP: Whatever lifference of opinion may exist in regard to the views of the Hungarian patriot on the Irish question, nobody can fall to admire his bold and manly words. Kossuth regards Gladstone's scheme for home rule as a "perfect Utopia." "Ireland," he says, "was conquered by force of arms and can only be delivered by force of arms." There is certainly no ambiguity in that language, and if, in the possibilities of the future, the home rule scheme should fail utterly-a catastrophe which every friend of liberty would deplorethe men who now believe that Gladstone is right and that Kossuth is wrong might well be compelled to reverse their judgment. And then what? Would the "intensity of Fenianism." to borrow a phrase from Gladstone himself, be revived and accentuated? We fear

Could Ireland achieve her independence by orce of arms? With foreign aid, yes; without it, no. But is separation desirable just now ! That may perhaps best be answered French fashion, yes and no.

The present political divisions of Ireland may be put into a nutshell. First there are the men who share Kossuth's views and speak of the Home Rulers as "fools who are trusting to the devil for salvation." Next come the moderate Nationalists, the men who want to continue the union with Great Britain, but insist that the country should manage her own internal affairs. In this party the great majority of the Catholic priests and bishops and the strictly religious Catholia laymen are enrolled. And, funny enough, between them and the Kossuthians, as they may now be called, there is bitter hostility. The enthusiasts of the former class abhor the notion of rebellion, principally because it might tend to set back or destroy all chance of the conver sion of England to the Catholic faith, which in their opinion is far more desirable than the freedom of Ireland. The late Cardinal Cullen on more than one occasion expressed that sentiment.

The extremists don't care a rap for the conversion of England; on the contrary, they rant all Ireland to be free and all England to be damned, and for this selfishness they are ienounced by the pious Catholics. lay and clerical, as "rebels to their Queen and rebels to their Church." In a word, the feeling between these two divisions of patriots is just as nostile as that which exists between the priests and the Orangists.

The political views of the Orangemen are plain enough, and queer enough, too. If we had a word in the English language, or in any other language, to describe a man who everlastingly hates his own country we could dismiss the Orangeman with that one word. But in times past we had in this country a set of fellows who resembled the Orangists very much. They were called "Tories," Suppose their descendants should celebrate in noisy processions every year the victory of the Britof the "damned American rebels under Washington on that glorious field." we might not treat them here with any more courtesy than the Orangists receive in Ireland when they celebrate the battle of the Boyne. We don't suppose there is any country in the world. expt Ireland, where patriots celebrate the defeat of their own countrymen by foreign forces. But Ireland is a queer place; there are plenty of queer things in it, and the queerest of them all are the Orangemen.

After all, it may as well be frankly stated that the Irishmen who are inclined to place faith in the views expressed by Kossuth constitute an immense majority. Gladstone knows this very well, and his Home Rule bill is a measure of conciliation, which, if it should finally succeed, and we hope it will, must pus an end forever to the ugly feeling which exists between England and Ireland.

TWO SIDES TO THE ZAMBRANA STORE. Now She is Libelled for \$49,891.50 for Refusing to Go to Barranquilla.

There are generally two sides to a story and siways two sides to a litigation, and the yarn of the skipper of the Norwegian steamship Antonio Zambrana about her detention for three months at the mouth of the Magdalena River, and the quarrels between the Government and the insurgents is to be put to the test in court. Mecke & Co., merchants of 77 Water street, have libelled the ship for \$40. 201.50 damages. They say they chartered her, as agents for Mr. Palacia of Columbia, at \$1,000 a month to take a cargo of coal to Barranquilla, and then to carry sait between various Colombian ports. When she got to the Magdalena Rivor, they say, the Captain refused to take her up to Barranquilla, declaring that navigation was too dangerous. The libeliants assert that the real trouble was that the vessel was unseaworthy and improperly officered.

the vessel was unseaworthy and improperly officered.

Mr. James T. McGauran, a civil engineer, of 50 Bright street, Jersey City, who left Colombia just before the Zambrana started back to New York with her cargo still aboard, told a Sun reporter yesierday that after Capt. Noe of the Zambrana had been drowned, while trying to make soundings on the bar of the Magadiena River, preliminary to going up to Barranquilla. Adolph Shrive, the mate, who succeeded to the command, refused to take the steamship up to Barranquilla or to discharge the cargo at Puerto Colombia, or to pay the railroad freight on it to Barranquilla, as he was authorized to do, and that Shrive boasted in Barranquilla that his machinery had been tampered with so that the Government officials could not take the ship to the Theolander required that the goods badder of the Colombia could not take the ship to the Theolander required that the goods badder of the colombia could not take the ship to the Theolander required that the goods badder.

ment officials could not take the snip to the river.

The charter required that the goods he devivered at Barran juilla, and Mr. Palacio, the consignee, wanted to use the boat in local freight service, because he was on bad terms with Mr. Salcedo, President of the Bolivar Railway. The sons of Palacio and Salcedo had fought a duel, and chartering the Zambrana was an idea of Mr. Palacio to avoid throwing his enormous business into the hands of the railroad. Mr. McGauran says that there are no insurgents in Colombia.

SALMON'S DEFENCE SUCCESSETT. andlord Myers Falls to Have the City Mas shal Bemoved

The impeachment proceedings brought by Charles F. Myers to remove City Marshal John Salmon were dismissed last night by Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Piece. Salmon had an execution against M. J. W. Le Cato, former proprietor of the Hotel Aberdeen, for \$250 on a grocer's bill. On April 5 he went with John V. Alexander, a collector, to levy on the effects in the hotel. Papers of assignment of Le Cato's property to his son-in-law. Charles F. Myers, were shown to Sal-mon. who went ahead and levied. Judge Glegerich, ruling separately on the charges.

"The charge of extertion in Salmon's alleged attempt to compel Myers to take \$1,000 was not sustained, as there had been previous negotiations to that end. It had not been shown that Salmon was guilty of disorderly conduct, and it appeared that he had no knowledge of any liquors being taken by his assistants."

assistants."

The Judge said that Myers had a right of radress, if he was entitled to any, in an action against Salmon to recover damages. He refused to give Salmon costs against Myers.

The Coaching Club to Drive to Tuxedo.

The members of the Coaching Club, who are to enjoy their annual spring trip on Saturday. have elected to drive out to Tuxedo, where they will be the guests over Sunday of Mr. Lorillard. The coach pioneer will start from Lorillard. The coach pioneer will start from the Hotel Brunswick, and will follow the route taken by the daily coach to Yuxedo last aquumn. The first change will be made at 200th street, the second at Yonkers, the third at Dobbs Ferry, the fourth at Tarrytown, where lunch will be nerved, and here the coach will take the ferritiont to Nyack. The next change will be at Suffern's, and fresh horses will be brought into use at Spring Valley. The return trip will be made on Monday.

Beath of a Connecticut Centenarian,

Norwich Conn., May 16. - David Barry, 100 years old, died to day at the home of his daughter. Mrs. Mary Leeney, 169 North Main street. He was in good health and worked a little daily until a few weeks ago, Old age caused his death lie was norn in Ireland, coming to this country therty-five years ago.

Don't run the risk of your cod getting wall of itself—you may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the deteropment of some lakent tendency, which may give you years of trubble. Better care your coid at once with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant a good healing medicine for all course, sore lungs, and throats—448.